

## The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full  
Associated Press Service, the London  
Times War Service and the Hearst News  
General News Service and has its own  
correspondents throughout Virginia and  
North Carolina and in the leading cities  
of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore  
or country, have The Times-Dispatch  
go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the  
city during the summer should notify  
their carrier or this office (Phone 38)  
if you write, give both out-of-to-  
nd city addresses.

School Appropriations and  
Wealth.

The Southern States made a noble  
struggle for independence in 1861-65, but  
after the Confederate cause was defeated,  
the Southerners laid down their arms  
and took up the struggle for existence.  
The situation was enough to discourage  
many men, most of all those who had  
just seen their fondest dreams perish  
in hopeless defeat. Conquered, but not  
cast down, the Southerners addressed  
themselves heroically to their task, and  
showed the same courage and heroism  
in commerce and industry that they had  
shown on the battle field. As a result  
of these efforts the South in forty years  
has reclaimed her farms, has opened and  
developed her mines, has built splendid  
systems of railroad, has constructed pros-  
perous factories of almost every descrip-  
tion and is to-day far richer and far  
more prosperous than ever before.

She is now struggling with the problem  
of education and her efforts in that  
direction are most noteworthy and noble.  
Professor Edward L. Blackshear,  
principal of the Prairie State Normal  
College of Texas, contributes an article  
to the New York Evening Post, in which  
he cites facts and figures to show what  
a knotty problem is the educational  
problem of the Southern States. He  
points out that schools have to be pro-  
vided for both races, and that as the  
population is widely scattered, schools  
must be made up of small numbers for  
convenience sake; that in many States  
the population is evenly divided between  
the races, and yet the white man has  
practically the entire burden of govern-  
ment to bear. "For instance," he  
goes on, "the population of Mississippi  
and Louisiana combined exceeds that of  
Massachusetts by only 100,000 and there  
are 10,000 schools in the two Southern  
States and only 4,000 schools in Massa-  
chusetts. Besides, in the two Southern  
States the cost of their maintenance falls  
upon less than one-half the population,  
which makes the burden four times  
heavier than in the Northern States.  
Take this in connection with the fact  
that the taxable values of Louisiana and  
Mississippi together are but \$325,000,000,  
while those of Massachusetts are \$3,351,-  
000,000, we again have a clear idea of ex-  
isting conditions. In Louisiana and Mis-  
sissippi with a combined population of  
2,832,000 there are 1,171,000 children of  
school age. In Massachusetts with a  
population of 2,805,000 there are but 778,-  
000 children of school age, or nearly 600,-  
000 less than in the two Southern States.  
Therefore, while the property values in  
the Southern States are about 150,000,000,  
and those of Massachusetts about \$3,351,-  
000,000, the whites of the two Southern  
States have 50 per cent. more children  
to educate, and only one-eighth as much  
wealth with which to do it. In Louisiana  
and Mississippi the negro children of  
school age exceed the number of white  
children by 110,000. In Massachusetts  
there are 769,000 white children of school  
age, and only 8,000 negro children. So  
while the negro forms but 1 per cent.  
of the school population of the Northern  
States they are 55 per cent. of the school  
population of the two Southern States.  
I give approximate figures in all esti-  
mates. Therefore, to summarize, we  
have:

1. Fifty per cent. more children to  
educate.
  2. Double the number of schools to  
maintain.
  3. Only one-eighth as much money with  
which to do it.
  4. The burden of taxation falls upon  
less than one-half the population.
- But in spite of these drawbacks, the  
South is making progress in popular edu-  
cation, and Virginia especially may well  
be proud of her achievements as has  
been so clearly demonstrated by the con-  
ference to be held at the University

But the special object which we have in  
view in reproducing the statistics fur-  
nished by Professor Blackshear is to call  
attention to the proportion between the  
amount of money expended by the States  
mentioned and the aggregate wealth. In  
the year 1901, the latest statistics we  
have at hand, Louisiana and Mississippi  
expended for popular education \$2,512,563  
and Professor Blackshear says that the  
taxable values of these two States aggre-  
gate \$325,000,000.

In the same year Massachusetts spent  
for popular education \$14,179,947 and her  
taxable values are \$3,351,000,000. That is,  
Louisiana and Mississippi spent one dol-  
lar for schools for every two hundred  
and fifty-five dollars of assessed value  
in those States, while Massachusetts,  
though spending actually five and a half  
times as much for education as Louisi-  
ana and Mississippi put together, only  
spent one dollar for every two hundred  
and seventy dollars of assessed valua-  
tion.

Money spent in educating the people  
of a State comes back in ever increasing  
ratio of returns, for the people are  
finally the one great asset of a State  
and on the efficiency and development  
of the people depends the wealth and  
prosperity of the State. But in viewing  
the great sums spent annually for educa-  
tion in Massachusetts, we should never  
forget that it was due to the pro-  
tective tariff, to the war contracts, to  
the government bonds at depressed val-  
ues, to the crippling of the South, to  
all the train of Southern woe and North-  
ern prosperity following the war that a  
large part of the wealth of Massachu-  
setts is due. Now she spends wisely and  
liberally for education, and gets wonder-  
ful results—but, according to her re-  
sources, she is not spending as much as  
the Gulf States of Louisiana and Mis-  
sissippi. The action of these two States  
is a fair indication of what the rest of  
the South is doing. We know the need  
and value of education; we know that  
it must be paid for and we are paying,  
each year on a larger scale and the  
growth of the wealth of the South shows  
the value of the investment.

The London Times on Adver-  
tising.

The Grand Lama at Lassa is hardly  
more revered by his Mongolian subjects  
than is "The Times," at London, by the  
average Britisher. "The Times" is not  
only the greatest paper in the world,  
but is one of the greatest institutions  
that has yet been developed. Age and  
importance have only served to add to  
"The Times'" naturally conservative  
methods, and for it to adopt any such  
modern theory of business as success-  
ful, wide-awake advertising is as much  
a shock to the British public as it would  
be to Tibet if the Grand Lama rode in  
an automobile or used a telephone. "The  
Times" has recently undertaken to ad-  
vertise the reduction in the price of its  
subscription from \$20 to \$15, and from  
the days when the price of wheat was  
reduced in England there has seldom  
been any cheapening of the necessities  
of life that has been hailed with more  
joy by the average Englishman than this  
cut in price of that great staple among  
daily newspapers.

The method "The Times" took of notifi-  
ying the public was dignified to the ex-  
treme. It announced in the most John-  
sonian English that this reduction had  
been made only for a limited time only;  
that it would not guarantee to accept  
all applications for subscriptions at the  
offered rates, and added other safeguards  
for its dignity and reputation which were  
apparently understood by the public as  
a proper tribute to conservatism.

But the formalities were not sufficient  
to shield "The Times" from the perfectly  
obvious charge of advertising. "The  
Times" has, therefore, come out in a full  
page advertisement in the London Spec-  
tator explaining its position. It begins  
its apologies with the following quota-  
tion:

"We have occasionally nowadays some  
rather glib and contemptuous talk about  
the ubiquity and excess of advertisement.  
It is only human nature to be ungrate-  
ful for an expedient which has really  
increased our opportunities and our com-  
forts enormously, but which to the un-  
familiar mind, becomes, in some of  
its forms and as a thing itself, a pes-  
tering nuisance. No product of the hu-  
man hand or mind can obtain a market  
outside the very narrowest sphere with-  
out advertisement of some sort. . . .

A persistent and vigorous attempt to  
rouse preoccupied or negligent humanity  
to a sense of its own interests, by bom-  
barding the portals of the mind from  
every conceivable vantage-ground, this,  
after all, is the essence of advertising,"  
which both to "The Times" and ourselves  
appears satisfactorily conclusive.

Why should not the most dignified pa-  
per or person on earth let the public  
know of any advantage which it has to  
offer, and how can this be done but by  
advertising? No part of a magazine is  
more interesting than the advertisements.  
No part of a daily paper is more eagerly  
scanned than the advertisements. The  
advertisement is a sign post to economy.  
It is a suggestion to new comforts. It  
is the market place for an enormously  
scattered community. It is a town-crier  
calling at once over a whole State or  
country and only heard by those who  
are interested. Great as is the public  
benefit of the telephone, the telegraph,  
the newspaper, and the railroad, they  
would all lose an enormous part of their  
usefulness to the public if they could  
not make their advantages known and  
their benefits understood by advertis-  
ing. That the London Times should have  
seen and used this force is almost a  
final demonstration of its inestimable  
value.

## Keep Working.

Senator Daniel, in his interview with  
Judge Parker has, we fear, been betray-  
ed into an expression of overconfidence.  
We agree with Senator Daniel that the  
South earnestly desires the election of  
Judge Parker and the defeat of Mr.  
Roosevelt, but we doubt the wisdom of  
Senator Daniel's proposition to let the

campaign go along with very little work  
except in those Northern States which  
he calls doubtful. The South has re-  
cently had sweeping changes made in its  
electorate, and what the effect of these  
changes will be has not yet been tested.  
One of the most successful party man-  
agers that Virginia has ever had is  
Chairman J. Taylor Ellison, who never  
stopped working or being scared until  
the votes were counted and the election  
won. The South is doubtless solid and  
Virginia will certainly go Democratic, but  
there are a lot of people through the  
State who would like to become better  
acquainted with Judge Parker, and who  
want to hear the good, old-time Demo-  
cratic doctrine preached by party lead-  
ers, and it will be wisdom and votes  
not to sit still and count the campaign  
as over before it has been begun.

The Knight Commander, the British  
ship which was sent to the bottom of  
the Pacific Ocean a few days ago by a Rus-  
sian war ship, an incident which is  
liable to create very serious trouble be-  
tween England and Russia, and a trou-  
ble which this country may be drawn  
into, has frequently traversed Virginia  
waters. "The Knight Commander" is  
one of the iron ships of the Knight  
Steamship Company, Limited, of Liver-  
pool. This company, which is composed  
of the members of a wealthy English  
family by the name of Knight, own a num-  
ber of magnificent ships, several of which  
run regularly for several years between  
Liverpool and Newport News. Every ship  
of this line in some way bears the name  
of "Knight," among them the Knight Er-  
rant, the Knight Templar, the Knight  
Commander and others. "The Knight  
Commander" was taken off the Liver-  
pool-Newport News line two or more  
years ago and placed for trade between  
New York and Pacific Ocean points,  
regularly making the trip around the  
Horn. The Knight Commander was a  
magnificent iron ship and many Vir-  
ginians, visiting Newport News, have  
been upon her, sight-seeing. It is said  
that the Knight Commander was loaded  
with American goods for Japanese, Chi-  
nese and Philippine ports. Her sinking  
by the Russian war ship may, there-  
fore, bring the United States govern-  
ment into complications growing out  
of the war in the far East. It is claimed  
that the ship was loaded with machinery  
and merchandise that was in no way  
contraband.

According to a letter from Panama,  
published in the Railway Age, the new  
nation, Mr. Roosevelt has set up on the  
Isthmus consists of not more than 75,000  
people, considerably less than the popu-  
lation of Richmond. The ten million  
dollars in gold we paid them would give  
each man, woman and child about \$135.  
It is the bootlers and grafters don't catch  
it en route.

The report of the matrimonial inten-  
tions of the Democratic candidate for  
the vice-presidency turns out to be a  
campaign lie of the opposition, or words  
to that effect.

We would advise that no tickets be  
bought for "personally conducted excu-  
sions" on the Pacific until the Vladiv-  
ostok fleet has been captured or sunk.

Chicago's effort to offset the St. Louis  
Exposition by having Bryan and Parker  
exhibited on the same stage at the same  
time is doomed to failure.

Mr. Cortelyou has at last admitted  
that there are some few doubtful States.  
This is encouraging, to say the least  
of it.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries  
in the rural districts are a little slow  
getting in line, but they are getting in at  
the same.

The raging James River furnishes evi-  
dence at Richmond that there have been  
good rains all through the State.

The "hog and hominy" outlook in old  
Virginia this year is just encouraging as  
the political outlook.

Coming down to the real meat of it,  
the Chicago strike means a larger con-  
sumption of vegetables and chickens.

Memphis is trying to suppress gun-  
ling, and when she succeeds, the mil-  
lennium will be near at hand.

Port Arthur, somehow, has ceased to  
be the center of attraction.

George Fred Williams is the last to  
come over, but he has come.

## Personal and General.

Secretary Hay, after a hard struggle  
to learn the Russian language, has finally  
given it up. He says he has a most pre-  
cious caricature of womanhood which  
disfigure the pages of our fashionable  
magazines, and that he could not find  
beauty, adoration, love and then, though  
they do not always work the dream of  
solidity to its conclusion, a husband and  
heaven.

Undoubtedly the oldest living poet is  
Colin Wallace, who lives at Oughterard,  
Ireland. He was born in 1796, and con-  
sequently is 108 years old. A new collection  
of his poems has just been published by  
the Gaelic League of Dublin.

Captain Gross, an instructor of the  
German army balloon corps, has left  
Berlin for St. Louis, where he will ob-  
serve the dirigible balloon contests in  
behalf of the war office.

Theodore Thomas, the grand old man  
of the orchestra, who is in years nearly  
three score and ten, yet has the phys-  
ical vigor of youth. Constant swinging  
of his arms has given him the physique  
of the athlete, and the man who has  
wrought so much for American music is  
able to go on achieving more for some  
years to come.

THEY STAND  
THE LAUNDRY  
SIZES  
SCARE SLIDES EASILY  
ASBURY  
2 FOR 25c  
EMIGH & STRAUB, MAKERS

## MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.  
Sketch No. 88—Series Began June 28, 1904.

Prominent among the progressive young  
business men of Richmond is William H.  
Mr. B. H. B. who is active in so-  
cial, fraternal and civic, as well as busi-  
ness, affairs. Few men of thirty-five  
occupy such responsible positions in the  
community.

Born in Richmond August 23, 1869, Mr.  
Marcuse grew up with his parents to  
California, where part of his boyhood was  
spent and his education begun. The  
family returning to Richmond, Milton an-  
tered the public schools and completed  
the course, graduating from the High  
School.

Mr. Marcuse entered business quite  
young, and has had a successful career,  
first with the Hasker-Marcuse Company  
and, since its acquisition by the "Ameri-  
can Can Company," with that concern.  
He holds the responsible position of fac-  
tory manager and sales agent for the  
company for Virginia and North Caro-  
lina. He is vice-president of the Bed-  
ford Pulp and Paper Company, a direc-  
tor in the Broad Street Bank, and has  
for several years rendered most valuable  
service as a member of the board of di-  
rectors of the Richmond Chamber of  
Commerce.

Mr. Marcuse has made a study of the  
work of penal institutions. He has for  
four years been a director of the Prison  
Association of Virginia, which conducts  
the Reformatory at Laurel, and his ser-  
vices on the board of directors of the  
Virginia penitentiary were so highly  
valued that when the present board or-  
ganized he was made president, a position  
for which he is extensively qualified.  
His interests have been in social and  
fraternal affairs, having been presi-  
dent of the Jefferson Club, master of

## RIGHT COSTUME FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Girls in Schools and Colleges  
Forbidden Corsets by Law in  
Several European Countries.  
The Graze for Stays—Damage  
by "Straight-Front" Corsets.  
Model Costume for Summer  
and Winter.

By Mrs. Kate Upson Clark.  
(Author of "Up the Witch Brook Road,"  
"Bringing Up Boys," etc.)

**D**uring the last few years it must have  
been plain to any observing person that  
many girls, no older than ten or  
twelve, are undergoing an unnatural com-  
pression of their waists. It is asserted by  
some mothers that the girls get corsets  
and put them on secretly when they  
are alone. The craze among  
many little girls for a corset is one of  
the most singular developments of the  
modern age. The sight of some of  
these little girls in their corsets is  
truly a sight to make one's heart sick.  
The mothers of a great nation must have  
strong backs and limbs and plenty of  
room for development, at least. The girls  
are fairly hardened and the curves of  
the flesh upon them perfected.

At least let us see to it that, though  
we have no edict from our department  
of health, we should be careful to let  
through their formative years with bodies  
as free and comfortable as those of  
their brothers. Almost any ingenious  
mother could contrive to make a corset  
mode of dress for her daughter. One  
who has been exceptionally successful  
in this regard is a mother who has  
which in its main details is as follows:  
In winter a warm "union suit" should  
be worn next to the skin. In summer, a  
light, elastic, and comfortable corset  
mode of dress for her daughter. One  
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Portrait of William H. Marcuse, a young man in a suit.

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The  
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"bargain" prices do not appeal to wearers of The Hanover Shoe. They  
know the difference. They cannot be induced to buy an old-style, left-over,  
odd-size, unsalable shoe at any price; because they have learned by actual  
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leather, solid comfort and high-grade workmanship—a satisfactory shoe  
as can be made. The Hanover factory-to-consumer one-profit system brings  
you fresh, new \$3.50 to \$5 shoes at the wholesale price, that's all.

HANOVER SHOE STORE, 609 E. BROAD ST.  
Direct from Factory, Hanover, Pa. Winter Style Book Elucidates.

## JULY 27TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

1586.  
Sir Francis Drake arrived in England from a western expedition,  
accompanied by Lane, the commander of Raleigh's Virginian colony,  
who now first brought from his settlement, tobacco into England;  
that which Sir John Hawkins brought home in 1505 was considered  
a medicinal drug merely, and as Stow observes, "all men wondered  
what it meant."